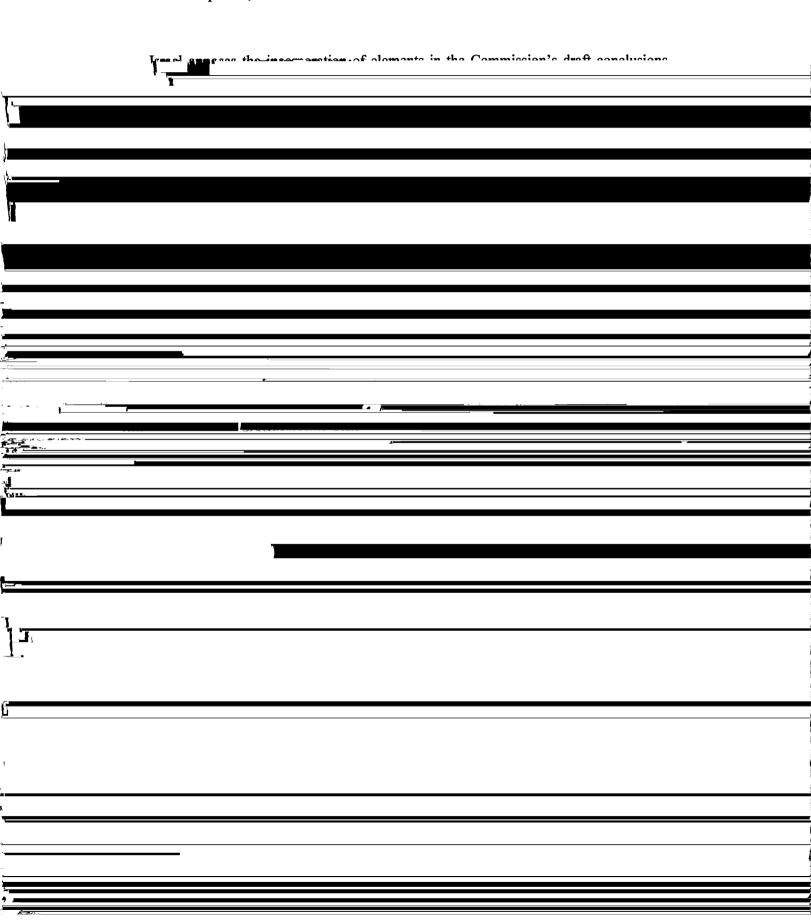


	Mr. Chairperson,
	The state of Israel would like to thank the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Shinya Murase, for
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-	"Protection of the Atmosphere" as well as the four previous reports regarding other
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	In his recent report, the Special Rapporteur proposes draft guidelines on the issues of implementation, compliance, and dispute settlement concerning the draft guidelines
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	adonted on this tonic in previous years

Mr. Chairperson, Israel continues to hold this view. While recognizing the importance of promoting ع المستعدد ا

L SALE 1.	The State of Israel attaches importance to the topic 'Peremptory norms of general international law (jus cogens)', which concerns a distinctive category of international law that has a unique role in safeguarding the most fundamental rules of	
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L e	efforts of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Dire Tladi on this complex topic, which, given its inherent sensitivities, must be handled with great care. In this context, we would like to recall that the Commission itself noted in its first session on this topic in 2016, that the Special Rapporteur was encouraged to keep in mind the differences in	
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Mr. Chairperson,



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	Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction, which are still very much open to debate both in the
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	Second, Israel notes that the threshold and process for the identification of jus cogens
	norms under international law must be particularly demanding and rigorous, and for
	good reason. We continue to believe that a major matter of concern in the draft
	conclusions as currently drafted is that they do not accurately capture this distinct
	threshold required due to the exceptional character of jus cogens norms, in particular
	the distinct threshold that is required for their identification.
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	Mr. Chairperson,
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	There are currently three separate draft conclusions that attempt to define a jus cogens
	norm (Draft Conclusions 2, 3, and 4), but these should further be fine-tuned in order
î. :	to mirror the very stringent requirements involved and to limit the notential for
-	politicization and fragmentation. The language of Article 52 of the Vienna
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Convention of the Law of Treaties which is the basis for the draft conclusions

conclusion 7, which refers simply to "a very large majority of States". Instead, Israel believes that this requirement entails virtually universal acceptance and recognition.

but this notion regrettably seems to have been lost in the present draft text. In this context, we believe that the draft conclusions and commentary should steer well clear of the sometimes careless way in which the label *jus cogens* is inappropriately attached to norms in some of the academic and popular discussion of this topic – resulting from lack of meticulousness in research and study – so as to ensure that this project properly and accurately reflects the state of the existing law and can attract support.

Finally, Israel reiterates its misgivings regarding the possibility of compiling a list of *jus cogens* norms, be it illustrative or comprehensive. Such an attempt is likely to generate significant disagreement among States and dilute the concept of *jus cogens* norms. One example may be found in the Special Rapporteur's third report, where he asserts numerous times that the right of self-determination is of a *jus cogens* character. While self-determination is a significant principle of international law, it is highly questionable whether it has met the standards captured in Article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. In any event, Israel notes that a similar endeavor